6

Amusements, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. This Afternoon at 1.-Italian BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Simil-avez.—This Afternoon at 2.—"Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Edwin Booth. This Evening at 8.—"The Marble Heart." Mr. Edwin Adams.

Adens.

BROADWAY THEATER.—This Afternoon at 1½, and this Evening at 8—"The Willow Copes." Mr. and Miss Couldest.

BROUGHAM'S THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st.—This Evening at 8—" Much Ade about a Merchint of Venice," and "His Last." Item. "Mr. John Broaden."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, COT. Eighth-ave. and Twen-third-st.—This Afternoon at 1), and this Evening at a.—"The Temty-third-st.—This Afternoon at ly, and this I nest." Mr. E. L. Davenport and W. Davidge IRVING HALL .- To-morrow Evening .- Sunday Con-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-This Afternoon NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Afternoon at 2, and this vening at 8.—"The Forty Thieves, or, Striking Oil in Family Jara."
you Thompson's Burlesque Troope.

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Afternoon at 11, and this evening at 8,-The Second Volume of "Humply Dumply." G. L. For SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway-STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth-st.-This Forenoon at

THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—This Eveng at 8.—" Don Cosser de Bazan," and "Pluto." Mr. W. H. Lugard. THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Afternoon at 1, and this roung at 8.—Opera Bouffer "La Vie Parisieune" Mmes. Rose-Bell THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—

WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Afternoon at 1½, and is Kvening at 2. "School." Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effe Ger-WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. - This fernoon at 2, and this Evening at 8. - "Ivanhoe." The Wall Burlesque

Afternoon at 2, and the Artenoon at 2 and Thirtieth-st.—
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.—
This Afternoon at 2—" Aladdin.".... This Evening at 2.—" Hamlet."

Business Botices.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, E. I.

STRELING SILVER WARE

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

This Company, having the unest extensive and complete Silver Ware
Factory in the world, and employing the best falent in designing, modeling, and flowing are, with the aid of incremous and labor-saving machiner, capited to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and insurpassed in finish, the fineness of which shey guarantee to be of sterling purists. U. S. Mint assay, A certificate is issued with all articles is aliver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

Ther also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with hir averyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsable desilers avery shere.

Trade Mark

Trade Mark

for

for Electro-GUNEAM MPG CO Silver. Plate. For BURNS, SCALDS, PILES, BUNIONS, CUTS. and Songs, nothing in the world is so good as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN Extraction. Relieves all pain in a few moments, draws out infamma-tion, and always heals without SCAR. Never fails. 25 cents per box.

BROTHERHEAD & Co.'s LIBRARY, No. 129 East Seventeenth-st., near Irving-place.

Twenty-two thousand volumes, Euglish, French, and German. All the Ruglish and American new Books and Periodicals constantly received. A very extensive and complete assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gornam Warr, to Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate, at Stank & Mancus's, No.

22 John-st., up stairs. Messrs. Fortner & Winnings, our Agents at Milleville, Henry County, Ind., write May 29, 1807;

"You will do us a favor by sending us three or four dozen of your Hall's Balkan. We have had a large trade in it this Spring. There has been a great deal of whooping-couph in our county, and your Da. WH. Hall. Balkan is acknowledged to be the best remedy in use for that disease." Wholesale and retail by J. F. Henry, No. 21 Park row. Lepot, No. 7 Rose et., New York.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan from the face, use PERMY's MOTH AND FREICHE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. R. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by Brog-tate and everywhere.

Easy Boors.-Boots and Lasts made on a physicians, and chropodists.

Warking, No. 114 Falton-st., and No. 867 Broadway

A.—RREUMATISM Logally Warranted Cured t meney refused. Dr. Firing's Great Vegetable Rhomastic Recoily; then is wardly. References, 17,787 cures. Principal depot. Re. 794

J. EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, Wedding Cards, Geograms, French Note Paper, Ball Cards, &c., Enest in the city. DON'T DELAY! CURE YOUR COUGH.

DANK'S POLNO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES care Coughs, Colds,
Proved by 13 years' use. Depot. No. 477 Fourth-are. Sold everyw DR. I. W. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS,

DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST." Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYR-The best in the

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

SHEET TRIPLE

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. Five copies or over, \$3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one

WREKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. 5 copies, \$9; 10 copies, to one address, \$1 50 each (and one extra copy); 10 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1 60 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, \$1 25 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1 35 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to one address, \$1 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1 10 each (and one extra copy). one extra copy).
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Address. The Inbune, New-lors.
Advertising Rates.
Daily Tribing, 25c., 30c., 40c., 80c., and \$1 per line.
Brail-Werkly Tribing, 25, 26, and 50 cents per line.
Werkly Tribing, \$2, 26, and \$5 per line.
According to position in the paper.
Terms, cash in advance.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE. STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Libraries, No. 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, Loudon, are agents for The Tribune in Great Britsin.

Carl Gerold & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Stefansplatz, Vienna, are agents for The Tribune in Austra.

A ASHER & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20 Unter den Linden, Berlin, are agents for The Tribune in Prissis.

The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS. Messrs, Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUSE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

First Page.

Foreign-Letters from Our Own Correspondents in Editorial Paragraphs.

Byain, London and Paris.

Harvard Gollege.

SECOND FAGE.

Fitz-Groene Halleck.

Swindling in New-York.

How Railroad Conductors are Spotted.

The Naw-Jersey Transit Duty Bill.

The Veal We Eat.

Hasse Ball.

Velocipede Railing in and Out of Doors.

Political.

The Dominion to the North of Us.

SEVENTH PAGE.

SEVENTH PAGE.

Kate Field in Boston.

To Correspondents.

Marriages, Deaths, and Functions.

Special Notices.

EIGHTH PAGE.

Real Estate Advertisements. Real Estate.
Real Estate Advertisements

THEO PAGE.
THEO PAGE.
The Cuban Revolution.
Executive Appointments.
Washington Dispatches.
Foreign News.
Domestic Telegraphic News.
FOURTH PAGE.
The Pacific Railroad Case.
The Courts.
Congress.
Mayor's Office.
The East River Bridge Commission.

Real Estate Advertisements.
NINTH PAGE.

Advertisements.
TENTH PAGE.
The News.
The Connecticut Election.
The Colored Men.
Lectures, Meetings, &c.
The State of Trade.
Latest Blip News.
Advertisements.

Advertisements.

ELEVENTH PAGE. Political. General Notes.

Inc. East faver Bridge Com-mission.
Iron and Zinc in New-Jersey.
The Drams.
Presidential Declaration.
Peonage in New-Mexico.
My Answer to a Reminis-cence.

My Answer to a Reminisrespondents.
The Price of Coal in New-York.
A Singualr Lawsuit.
Prejudice Against Color.
Woman Suffrage. Book Advertisements.

Book Advertisements.
FIFTH FAGE.

Advertisements.

EXTH PAGE.

The Quality of Morey.
Mr. Borie's Menace.
The Dalg of Shakespeare's
Tempest.
Conservatism of Beauty. Woman Suffrage. Thomas Wright the Prison Philanthropist. Money Market. Murkets.
TWELFTH PAGE

A fair sample of the jobs in our City and County levies has been exposed at Albany by the Citizens' Association. It examines in detail He took higher ground. Although he knew America, died at Bristol and was afterward a single item, the "Contingent Expenses," and that the step would bring odium upon himself, taken to London and buried there, and that shows how every dollar in it really needed is the promptly embraced the principles of this is the only authenticated instance of a

thousand being "pure steal."

We see it stated that the Senate amendments to the notorious Indian Appropriation bill are sure to send it to a Conference Committee. Considering the luck the House has lately had in that mode of conducting legislation, it is perhaps unnecessary to remind it of the great danger of its getting beaten thereby. We trust, however, that every member of the large majority in the House, which we know to be opposed to the jobs usually foisted into this bill, will remember that we can stand its entire failure better than we can bear being plundered. Let the jobbers understand that, whether at a risk to the bill or not, the swindlers shall be kept out.

The mischief-makers who have been so anxious to have us believe that Gen. Grant felt his hands tied by the Tenure-of-Office act, and could make no nominations, save for vacancies, till it should be repealed, will probably be silenced by to-day's dispatches. Gen. Grant's first response to the Senate triumph over the House in retaining the essential principle of the Tenure-of-Office bill is the prompt nomination of one hundred and fifty-nine gentlemen in a single day for Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors, U. S. Marshals, District-Attorneys, Collectors and Surveyors of Customs, and others of the most important offices. In other columns we print the long lists of names, with such news as is sent us from Washington concerning the reception of the announcements. Those which will attract most attention here are the selection of Judge Pierrepoint-certainly a lawyer whose high professional position makes him amply worthy of the post-for the place of District-Attorney instead of Mr. Courtney; the transfer of Collector Bailey and Assessor Cleveland, (the only Internal Revenue officers in this city who have yet been reappointed), from the positions in which they have won the confidence of the Government, to the most important Revenue District in the United States, the XXXIId, which includes Wall and Broad-sts.; the choice of Mr. Wadsworth for United States Marshal, and of Mr. Darling and Gen. Pleasonton for Collectors. Beside these, we thave such noteworthy nominations as those of Blanc F. Joubert, an educated and wealthy negro fof New-Orleans, for Collector in the Ist Louisiana District: Henry C. Deming of Connecticut for Collector in the Ist Connecticut District; Thomas H. Foulds for Postmaster in Cincinnati; and E. O. Goodrich for Surveyor of Customs in Philadelphia.-Of course these lists will be saluted with a howl from the disappointed. Every nomination is sure of pleasing one candidate and displeasing twenty; and the twenty are very likely to make, among them, most noise. Such has been the uniform experience of every President, and it would be miraculous if Gen. Grant should escape it. But he must be encouraged by the remembrance that the complaints of the officeseeking hordes in Washington are no reflex of the popular judgment, which, in the long run, is sure to be based upon the capacity, honesty, and fidelity of the men appointed. If the President fails there he fails in everything. If he succeeds there, the groans of the wounded die out unheard.

THE QUALITY OF MERCY. The opinions of Mr. Senator Cameron on most questions are entitled to great respect. He is the oldest Senator in Congress, and, as the War Secretary who first saw the necessity of accepting the aid of the negro in crushing the Rebellion, his judgment has greater weight than that of most of the men in our National Legislature. We regret to see, however, that he ranges himself on the side of the policy of vengeance. His speech in the secret session the other day on the question of confirming the nomination of Gen. Longstreet will, no doubt, be acceptable to a great many of our people. We have the merest abstract of that speech, which comes through the whispers of Senators who were present; and though it is hardly fair to make any discussion upon what may, after all turn out to be the gossip of the Washington lobby, it seems pretty certain that Senator Cameron has taken ground against the confirmation, and that he bases his action on certain doings and sayings of the General while he was commander of an army corps in Pennsyl-

We echo all that Senator Cameron may say about the sins of the Rebellion. There is no censure too severe to be passed upon men who took up arms against the Government; but of all the members of that mighty conspiracy, those who deserved the least were the men who commanded its armies. We do not remember an instance in which a prominent leader of the Secession movement, rose to eminence in the military service of the Confederacy. They were speedily swept away by the advent of men more gifted in war, and possessed of a higher and loftier courage. What remains of the Southern Confederacy as a historic recollection is distributed among the names of Lee, and Jackson, and Beauregard, and Johnston, and Longstreet. With the exception perhaps of General Lee, all these men were dragged into the rebellion, they had nothing to do with planning it, and we believe if they had been permitted to express their opinion in the councils of the Rebel leaders during the Winter of Secession, they would gladly have remained with the Old Flag. It was the political parties, the desperate endeavor of gamblers in politica, of men like Wise, and Davis, and Wigfall, and Benjamin, that overcame the chivalrous impulses of soldiers like James Lovigstreet and Stonewall Jackson.

These men went into the Rebellion as soldiers. They fought us with the bravery of gallant men; they risked their lives for the struggle, and stood by it until the last moment, while the real conspirators hurried to Europe o'r shrank into bomb-proofs. When the cause of the Rebellion was really a lost cause, they were the first to acknowledge that fart, and since the war they have, as a class, been better citizens, more thoroughly reconciled to the Government, more anxious for peace and union. The real malcontents of the South are the men who planned Secession during the peaceful days of Buchanan, and who avoided war when war came upon them. Gen. Longstreet was a zealous soldier : he fought for his cause with the conscience of a man who believed in it, and who carried his life in his hands, He was the second in command when Lee surrendered. He might have followed the example in 1608, and argues that Trinculo's allusion of Lee, crept into a sort of retirement, looking to the "dead Indian," in the second upon Reconstruction with apathy, and saying act, must have been based upon this nothing toward pacification and reunion, and so | circumstance; but he fails to tell that in 1577 retained in the South a commanding popularity. | a very notorious Indian, also brought from

provided for elsewhere, with the exception of the Republican party, and gave all the influthe most unpopular with the Rebels of the South. His unpopularity, however, is only for a day; in another generation it will be seen how truly wise and great he has been.

Now, what shall we do with such a man?

Senator Cameron thinks we owe him punishment, isolation, vengeance. President Grant believes that by appointing him to an office in New-Orleans, he gives the best pledge to the true men of the South that he means to deal generously by them, and welcome them back into the Union. Senator Cameron's policy is simply that of passion. President Grant's is the highest statesmanship, and wisdom. The men who fought with Gen. Longstreet are our brothers in many respects, our kinsmen, our fellow-citizens, the men upon whom we must depend in future war, the leaders of many large communities in the South, who are, for weal or woe, to be our fellow-citizens, under the protection of our flag, and to undergo all the duties of citizenship. If we follow the policy of Gen. Cameron we only isolate this large community and say to the Southern people: "The crime of 'rebellion is an unpardonable sin, you live with "us but you are not of us; you are aliens, and 'you have life itself only by a mistaken mercy." The President says "The past is buried with the 'past : in war we showed vengeance, in peace we show magnanimity. Now, if you will come back to us in good faith, we welcome you as our brothers and our fellow-citizens."

This is a small office. We presume, far as the mere gathering of the customs is concerned, Gen. Longstreet is a better man than nine-tenths of the people of New-Orleans who will be acceptable to Gov. Brownlow and Gen. Cameron. He will do his duty; he will serve the country, and no public interest will be injured by his holding this office. That is the practical consideration. A higher thought is, that by the confirmation of Gen. Longstreet nothing remains of the past rebellion but a bitter memory. The duty of the present is peace and loyalty. If you intend to keep the dark memories alive you will invoke the vengeance of the Government; if you mean to forget the past and accept the responsibility of the present, assisting the restoration of the Union, and giving to the Constitution and the laws a sincere and earnest support, then you are our fellows in citizenship, and share with us the blessings of the Union. Senator Cameron can do no wiser thing than use his great influence in impressing this lesson upon the South. It is a short-sighted policy which would rebuke President Grant for nominating Gen. Longstreet to an office. We can hardly think that the Senate will refuse to confirm this selection. and our only regret is that it has not been done as promptly and cordially as the nomination was made.

THE DATE OF SHAKESPEARE'E TEMPEST.

The question of the chronology of Shakespeare's plays is one that must always possess a vital interest for students of English literature, and to fix with certainty the period of any among them whose date remains unknown, would entitle the discoverer to high distinction. Mr. Tayleure of the Grand Opera House, who is, we believe, a man of letters as well as an accomplished manager, in his public an-Louncements of "The Tempest," emphatically pronounces it "Shakespeare's last work," and at the same time gives a date, 1611, which he assumes to be that of its original production. It is possible that Mr. Tayleure possesses information upon the subject which he has not vet disclosed, but the evidence set forth in his Knight, the statement that "a very general belief has always prevailed that 'The Tempest' was Shakespeare's last work;" and adds that "this belief the poet Campbell elegantly indersed. contending that the mighty workman, conscious that this would be his last triumph, was inspired to typify himself in Prospero, and thus announce his determination to break his staff. etc." The quotation is not strictly accurate. Knight's view of Campbell's theory was, to say the least, extremely skeptical. His real words are these: "Until within the last year or so, the general opinion of the readers of Shakespeare had settled into the belief that 'The 'Tempest' was the last of his works. We are inclined to think that this belief was rather a matter of feeling than of judgment." And after repeating Campbell's expressions, he continues: "This feeling, pretty and fanciful as "it is, is certainly somewhat deceptive. It is 'not borne out by the internal evidence of the play itself." Assertions of internal evidence must in all cases be taken as matter of individual opinion, but this instance is pertinent as coming from the editor who is relied upon to sustain Mr. Tayleure's position. In another place Knight expresses a belief that The Winter's Tale" followed "The Tempest," and places the date of the latter at 1602 or 1603. But the mere impressions of any writer, however learned and acute, should weigh lightly upon a point like this, unless fortified by ample and convincing testimony. Campbell's opinion is purely imaginative, and is not supported in any manner whatever, or agreed to by any other author. If we were to be guided by personal conjecture, we should never reach a satisfactory conclusion. Malone believed "The "Tempest" to have been written between 1609 and 1614, though he would not admit it to be to have been written a little after 1600. Hurdris considers it the fifth in order of the dramatic compositions. Halliwell, again, favors the idea that it must have been a more mature composition. Mr. White goes to the length of saying that "we know 'The Tempest' was produced "between 1603 and 1611 And so on. We get little but bewilderment from the discussions of

the commentators, no two of which, in this matter, are found to entirely agree. The evidence upon which all speculation respecting the date of this comedy must be based is extremely slight. Those who claim that it was written after 1609 do so chiefly on the ground that Sir George Somers's famous shipwreck in the Bermudas occurred in that year. In making use of this circumstance, Malone incidently states that the Bermudas were undiscovered until 1609, and if this were true it would be conclusive; but the fact is, that descriptions of these islands were published as early as 1594. By way of correlative testimony, the same writer mentions that Indians were brought from America and exhibited in London

dead Indian having been seen in the metropofour thousand—the whole remaining fifty-six ence of his illustrious name toward the fullest lis. These simple facts seem quite sufficient to and most perfect restoration of the Union. Of overthrow Malone's theory. Later essayists, all the Rebel commanders, Gen. Longstreet is adopting his arguments, have endeavored to strengthen them, by showing that the comedy have not talents enough to earn a living on was represented in 1611 before the Court of James I., taking it for granted that it was therefore a novelty. But "The Winter's Tale" was also given at Court, some time after "The "Tempest," and there is ample reason to believe that this play had long before been acted at the Globe. Another point assumed by Malone's followers is that Ben Jonson's clumsy ridicule of "The Tempest" in "Bartholomew Fair," which was produced not earlier than 1612, would not have been attempted unless the subject had recently come before the public notice. For that matter, so it had, in the most notable way known to the period-a performance at Court, which is as likely to have been a revival as not, for all we positively know upon the subject. So much for the evidence that its date was necessarily later than 1609. The opinion that it may have preceded 1609,

but must have been later than 1603, rests upon a firmer foundation. A passage in the first scene of the second act has been discovered by Capell to bear a close resemblance, indeed, to be to some extent identical, with a paragraph in Florio's translation of Montaigne which appeared in that year. It is supposed by many that Shakespeare necessarily took from Florio's work the words and phrases in which the similarity exists. Hunter, nevertheless, contends that an earlier manuscript translation was seen by Shakespeare, and Halliwell admits that the poet may himself have read the French work. This last supposition is usually set aside on the assumption that no two separate translations of the original could be so nearly alike. Upon this point we may call attention to one or two facts which appear to have escaped the consideration they merit. In the first place, while it is true that, of the halfdozen phrases taken from Montaigne, one or two are identical in "The Tempest" and in Florio's book, it is also true that these are literal translations, and could hardly have been rendered in any other way. For "nulle espèce "de traffique" we have "no kind of traffic;" and for "nul nom de magistrat," "no name of "magistrate." It is difficult to see how else they could have been translated by anybody, unless for some special purpose, as in the line-"nuls contrats, nulles successions," which in Florio is again literal, whereas in Shakespeare the second "no" is dropped, to preserve his measure. Identity fin such cases as these proves nothing. Other expressions in Gonzalo's speech, based upon Montaigne's description, reappear in a very free form, and reproduce the spirit of the original in language very different from Florio's, excepting that the nouns are generally given alike. In the second place, there is one line-"nul metal, nul usage de vin on de bled," -Florio's version of which is a trifle less exact than that which appears in "The Tempest." Nobody doubts that Shakespeare understood French, and it is acknowledged that the circulation of French literature at that time in England was far from uncommon. All these things being considered collectively, it is a question whether the theory of 1603 stands upon much stronger proof than that of 1609.

This is all that the most rigid investigation has hitherto disclosed concerning the date of "The Tempest." Mr. Tayleure will earn the gratitude of the literary world if he can produce any new intelligence, even if it should not be wholly conclusive.

MR. BORIE'S MENACE. The bill for reorganizing the Navy, which passed the Senate recently, and is now be fore the House, is well understood to be only the latest phase of a long fight between the advertisements does not sufficiently justify his line officers and the staff. Many of its provisassertion. He publishes as a quotation from | ions, so far as reducing the Navy is concerned, are good. Others are unjust. Introduced by Admiral Porter and Mr. Borie, through the agency of Senator Grimes, it is an embodiment of the pride, the prejudices, and the aristocratic yearnings of those naval officers who, having been educated at the Government's expense, in the United States Naval Academy, look upon themselves as the only genuine original old salts in the service. Beside these line officers, however, the Navy requires the services of a large and efficient staff. There must be surgeons, men of scholarship and long experience; there must be paymasters who have the responsibility for millions of the public money; there must be engineers of high scientific accomplishments, upon whom the efficiency of our fleets in action always largely depends. Yet, because these gentlemen had not the privilege of entering the service through the gates of the Naval Academy (but paid for their own education), and cannot expect to go out of the service with the rank of Admiral on the retired list, the line officers affect to regard them as an inferior race of beings, holding a nondescript position between able-bodied seamen and land-lubbers. When the Navy was reorganized in 1862 by the creation of several new grades of the line, no mention was made of the staff, but Secretary Welles very properly promoted the officers of the latter branch of the service in fair proportion with the promotions in the line. Traditional jealousies were thereupon revived. The "old salts" appealed to Attorney-General Bates, who sustained the Secretary's course, and so the matter has stood

until now. The Porter-Borie-Grimes bill is designed not merely to put the staff back into their former Shakespeare's last play. Hunter pronounces | Take the medical department, for instance it one of his very earliest. Ulrici declares it | the lowest grade has been that of assist-Take the medical department, for instance: ant-surgeons, ranking with masters; the new bill proposes to put them down nominally one grade, but really two grades, assimilating them in rank to the ensigns, with this important condition, that the senior assistant-surgeon shall be rated below the junior ensign. And so with all the other grades, and with all the other departments of the staff. There are assistant-surgeons, assistant-paymasters, and second assistant-engineers, who have been in the service five, six, seven, even eight years, and who are men of superior education and capacity; by the terms of this bill they would take rank below the chubby little ensign who just came out of school yesterday. If rank is to bear any reasonable relation to the length of service, capacity, experience, and regulation needs no showing. The staff officers, as a rule, will bear comparison for scholarship and general culture with those of the line, and we can imagine no good cause why they should not be treated in graduates of the Academy. Admiral Porter a little better than boatswains. The conse-

honors and prizes; but the Naval service of the United States offers poor pay and worse treatment. The result, in the long run, will be to fill the Navy with ignorant and shiftless men, who

The House of Representatives determined. some days ago, to take no action on the Porter-Hereupon Mr. Borie threatens. It seems that the line officers have asked of Attorney-Ged. Hoar an opinion upon the legality of Secretary Welles's promotion of the staff, and that gentleman has reversed the decision of Mr. Bates, and declared the promotion unwarranted by law. On the strength of this, Mr. Borie menaces the staff with a reduction to their former rank, unless the bill is promptly taken up. We regret that so estimable a gentleman should have allowed himself to become the instrument of an absurd class jealousy.

We dare say a commodore, or a naval lieutenant, is a very awful being, organized by a special providence in some way quite different from mortals who live on land; but we don't believe he is so very much superior to a skillful surgeon that Mr. Borie need concern himself in teaching the latter to keep at a still wider distance from the shining presence than the regulations of the Navy now require. Notwithstanding his menace, we hope the bill will not be passed in haste.

THE DOMINION TO THE NORTH OF US It cannot be denied that if the efforts of the Imperial and Dominion Governments are successful in cementing a union of the British North American Provinces, the result will be a very strong empire. When we speak of the strength of this prospective empire, however, we must not be understood as meaning a strong government, backed by armies and ships of war, and managed by bold and able statesmen, for in all these things it would probably prove weak enough, but as strong in possessing the resources of an extensive and fruitful territory. Within a few days the cable has informed us of the settlement of the difficulty in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, by which that vast region is to be ceded to Canada. It is now two centuries since that Company was formed, and although its claim to territorial rights has, of late years, been denied by many eminent lawyers in England, it has never been practically disputed. That claim is now to be extinguished, upon the payment of £300,000 sterling, and already the Canadians are talking of providing some sort of a government for the Red River Settlement, and taking immediate steps to check American encroachments along the western frontier. Canada's best defense against the Americans is the good faith of the United States; but in regard to this region, it is really as valuable as one of our own North-Western States. For years the country has been systematically misrepresented by the Hudson's Bay Company, and its value and importance, even now, is only imperfectly known. Simultaneously with the settlement of the

North-West question is the movement in the

Legislature of Newfoundland to join the Confederation, and an agent is now on the way to Ottawa, to negotiate with the Dominion Government for the acceptance of the terms proposed by the authorities of the island. These terms, though not entirely acceptable to Canada, are not so unusual as to interpose insuperable obstacles to the end in view, and if agreed to, either with or without modification, will probably be ratified by the people of Newfoundland at an election intended to be held in November. Should the movement result in the transfer of the Province to the Dominion, Labrador, which is a dependency of of the new empire, and Prince Edward Island would almost be coerced into adopting a similar course. The Dominion would thus gain control of the extensive fisheries of these islands, and the value of its resources would be greatly enhanced. Aside from its fisheries, Newfoundland is of little importance. The bulk of the people of the island live in a state of squalid and abject misery, which is often aggravated by the failure of the fishing voyages. But the minerals are now attracting some notice, and, if the mines should prove really valuable, the poor of Newfoundland might reap a more certain subsistence under the fostering care of the Dominion than they have ever been able to obtain in their half-independent condition. Annexation to the United States is a thing not desired by the people of this country, unless reciprocal interests dictate its necessity in the case of any of the Provinces, and even then it would be a subject of grave deliberation. The American people will not interpose any obstacles in the way of the consolidation of the British North American Provinces if their mutual interests dictate this policy, and where, unlike the case of Nova Scotia, a yoke has not been put upon the necks of an unwilling people. If Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada find reciprocal advantages in Union, let them unite upon terms agreeable to themselves.

The Canadians seem to have a passion for real estate, and with such fair prospects for the acquisition of Newfoundland and the Hudson's Bay Territory, are just now directing their gaze westward, and predicting the annexation of the Pacific Provinces. These too may come under the government of the Canada politicians. An empira so great in extent and diversified in resources would form a theme positions, but to degrade them still lower, for Dominion Day orations which even our own Fourth of July orators could scarcely rival.

Nothing could be in better spirit than the remarks of our new Collector of the Port, the other day, to the gentlemen engaged in the Custom House: "In my humble judgment," he said, "it is wrong and improper for any employé to receive, directly or indirectly, outside of his salary, anything for the accommodation of any private citizen." But we wish the Collector's language, instead of deferentially resting the case upon his "own humble judg-'ment," had pointed to the law, which visits heavy penalties upon the practice deprecated, and to the oath that every clerk must take before drawing his salary, which includes a solemn declaration that he has not been guilty of it. Yet, in spite of the law and the oath, Mr. Grinnell may find, if he chooses to ability of an officer, the injustice of such a inquire among the acquaintances of his subordinates, that nothing is more common or open. The families of Custom House clerks are notoriously supplied with the finest wines. Their wives have marvelous presents of silks. Their cigars bear no sort of proporevery respect as the equals of the tion to their salaries. Among their friends they speak of the presents from this rates them as rather less than gentlemen, and captain and that passenger, in the most unconcerned matter-of-fact way. The Collector quence of this policy will naturally be to drive can find all this out very readily, if he will out of the service nearly all the members of only take such ordinary steps as a merchant the staff who do it the greatest honor. For a or banker does to ascertain the conduct of a good surgeon, a good accountant and financier, clerk who is manifestly spending more than or a good engineer, civil life abounds with his honest income. We are glad to see that been recovered.

the new head of the Custom House sees the evil; and we are now sure that we shall not have to wait long for the remedy.

The Cable dispaiches had harving given us an intimation of the terrible scenes which occurred in Havana, on the 21st of March, when over two hundred Cubans were rewarded for their Grimes bill until next session, in order that its love to their native land with transportation to provisions might be more carefully studied. the murderous climate of Fernando Po. Our readers will find this morning, in another column, authentic information on these fresh outrages of the Spanish volunteers, in the official dispatches of Admiral Hoff, and in the full account of our Havana correspondent. After such outrages the Spanish Government must not expect that they will ever be able to reconcile any portion of the Cuban people to the Spanish rule, or that the Government and the people of the United States can restrain the most energetic expression of their warmest and unanimous sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence.

Marshal Serrano, on Thursday, informed the Cortes that elections in Cuba would immediately be ordered, and that Cuban deputies might be expected in Madrid at an early day. They may not be as well informed in Madrid about Cuban affairs as we are in the United States, but Marshal Serrano himself cannot but know that in fully one-half of the Cuban territory no election can be held, because it 18 under the control of Cubans, who prefer bullets to ballots, and in the other half the Cubans will be little disposed to take part in an election of deputies for a Spanish Congress. If any Cuban deputies ever make their appearance in Madrid it will be Spaniards, elected by the Spanish residents.

We do not know what pretense of necessity there may be for the action of the State Senate yesterday in prohibiting the use of steam on the upper end of our Second Avenue Railroad. But we do know that the step is one in the wrong direction. Steam ought to be and can be safely used in many localities on street railroads, and we should be passing laws to encourage rather than to prohibit it. Will not the House watch for and strangle this unwise measure?

The Union Pacific litigation yesterday took a mechanical, not to say burglarious turn. In other words, a dozen or two iron-workers, vigorously aided by perhaps as many deputy sheriffs, were enabled, after weary hours of hard pounding, to break open the safe of the Company, and get possession of the Cash-Book and Stock Ledger.

A set of Territorial appointments was decided apon in Cabinet yesterday. Ohio carries off the two Territorial Governorships-Gen. Campbell for Wyoming, Mr. Ashley for Montana. The same State gets the Secretary and Register of Lands for Washington.

Turkey and Persia are likely to settle their present difficulties in a peaceable way. But the relations between the two great Mohammedan Powers are likely to remain as unfriendly as those between Turkey and Greece.

It is proposed at Albany to abolish our whole City Market system, and sell out our nuisances known as City Markets. The measure is wise and needful, and should command at least every Republican vote.

The Hon. A. M. Clapp, recently elected Congressional Printer at Washington, and by law forbidder to be directly or indirectly connected with any newspaper, has disposed of his and his son's (H. H. Clapp interest in The Buffalo Express to the remaining part ners, T. A. Kennell, J. N. Larned, and Col. George Newfoundland, would of course become a part | H. Selkirk. Mr. Clapp, after thirty years of ardneus service as a journalist, takes leave of his numerous friends and readers in a farewell address in to-day

> COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO PROF. COMPTON Delmonico's, at the corner of Fourteenth-st. and Fifth-ave., was last evening the scene of a pleasan gathering of a number of the alumni of the College of the City of New-York, and of the personal friends of Prof Compton, lately appointed to the chair of Mixed Mathe matics in that Institution, the occas on being a compli mentary dinner to Mr. Compton, given by the alumni and others, in celebration of his election to the Professorship. The Professor is homself as alumnus of the New-York College, having grad uated from the first graduating class in 1853 since which time he has been employed as a Professor in ne institution, and on the death of Professor Nichols, is ovember last, he was chosen in his stead, and installed in January. The dinner was a tribute to his personal worth, and it certainly gave pleasing evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the Alaumi of the College. both of those still pursuing their studies and of oth who have entered upon the more active duties of h who have entered upon the more active duties of his. Between 60 and 70 gentlemen sat down to an elegant bepast, prepared in Delmonico's best style, Professor R. Ogden Dovemus presiding, with the guest of the evening on his right; and on his left the Hon. R. L. Larremore, President of the Board of Trustees of the College of New-York. After the good things provided had been amply "discussed," the President proposed the health of Professor Compton in a very happy speech, warmly calassistic of cossed," the President proposed the health of Professor Compton in a very happy speech, warmly culagistic of that gentleman, whose elevation to the professor's chair, said the speaker, was a pleasing result of the principle, first recognized by the College of New-York, of allowing an election between the ancient course and the modern course of study. Prof. Compton responded in a brief but felicitous special, humorously describing his early days in the College, and was followed by several other gentlemen in felicitous specials.

LOSS OF THE BRIG RESOLUTE AT SEA. SAVANNAH, Ga., April 2 .- The brig Resolute from Philadelphia for Savannah experienced heavy gole a sprung a leak, and put into Hampion Roads. After respring a leas, and put into frampion Roads. After re-pairing, she sailed on the 28th, had fair weather till the 25th, when heavy gales were experienced, she spring a leak again, and was fast sinking, when she fell in with the steamship Tybee from New-York for Galveston, which rescued the crow after considerable trouble, or account of the very heavy seas. The weather moderating, the captain of the steamship put a fresh crew aboard the bars to work the unuse, and towed her 16 hours but as brig to work the pumps, and towed her Is hours but as it was found impossible to keep her affoat, they were obliged to abandon her. On Wednesday morning they fell in with the bark Queen of Scots, and transferred the crew of the Resolute to her. She arrived here to day. The ship's papers are safe.

EXECUTION IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2 .- Andrew Price was hanged to-day at Ironton, for the murder of Halgenberg. in October, 1868. He alleged that Andrew Spears, his confederate, who was sent to the Penitentiary for life, was more guilty than he.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The machine shop of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at Memphis, was Nearly all the machinery was saved.Gen. Buchanan on Thursday relinquished command of the Department of Louisiana to Gen. Mower. The District of Louisiana is discontinued.

....Nearly the entire business portion of Rodney, Mississippi, was destroyed by of the 31st. Loss \$200,000, partially insu

....Gen. A. S. Webb assumed command of he Department of Virginia yesterday, and issued an refer reinstating Gov. Wells. Gen. Stoneman goes to hilfornia. Col. Stone is appointed Adjutant-General to lan Webb. The projected railroads from Decatar

Yesterday afternoon the firm of Berbey & lo., importers, of No. 64 Leonard-st., sent their cartman to the public stores to procure several cases of goods. On to the public stores to procare several cases of goods. On the return of the cartman, when in Broadway, acar. Park-place, a young man, apparently acquainted with the former, as he called him by name, gave the cartman what purported to be a letter from Mr. Berbey, which he was to deliver to a firm in the vicinity. The cartman took the letter to the firm indicated, and on regaining the street, found that the young man had disappeared, and with him the cart and its valuable load. Some time afterward the cart was found in Cherry stability, but two cases, containing about \$5,000 worth of velvels, silks, bonnet ribbons, etc., are missing and have not yet been recovered.